Outcomes of Participants in Cornell Cooperative Extension Discipline is Not a Dirty Word Parent Education Program

Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) offers a variety of programs for parents and caregivers. These programs reach a wide range of families and seek to promote positive parenting and, ultimately, healthy family and child development. This research brief presents data collected from participants in the Discipline is Not a Dirty Word program, held in 2009-2010. Data were collected from participants at the first session (a pre-test) and at the last session (a post-test). Results of the analysis of these data are shown below.

Demographics of Participants attending Discipline is Not a Dirty Word

The following summaries use data from 134 participants who completed a pre-test survey given at the first session of their parent education class.

The majority of participants in the Discipline is Not a Dirty Word program were either from Orange or Suffolk Counties.
Seventy-two percent of the participants in the program were female. Educational attainment among the participants varied widely, with the greatest number of participants having finished their education at 12th grade or a GED (19%), followed by those who completed 4 years of college (17%).

The majority of the participants in the Discipline is Not a Dirty Word classes were white (54%) and 66% were married or partnered.
Pre-Post Survey Results

This study used a pre- and post-test evaluation, in which the participants were asked to answer two identical surveys—one given at the first session of the class and another given after the completion of the last parenting class. The survey included ten questions about parenting attitudes, behaviors, and knowledge designed to capture some of what was taught in the class. The pre- post-study design allows researchers to see if attitudes, behaviors, and knowledge change during the course of the workshop. Using this type of research design does not allow one to determine
whether taking part in the parent education class caused a change in knowledge, attitude or behaviors; such changes could occur for other reasons outside of the workshop. However, it is possible that any significant pre-to-post changes in parenting attitudes, behaviors and knowledge that are observed may have resulted from taking part in the program.

The following evaluation is based on information provided by 107 participants, who completed the Discipline is Not a Dirty Word program and completed both a pre- and a post-test survey. Six of the ten measures tested showed significant improvements from the pre- to the post-test. Specifically, participants in the Discipline is Not a Dirty Word program reported increased patience with their child, increased confidence in making rules which take their child’s needs into consideration, increased time spent reading with their child, reductions in how often they yell at their child, increased feelings of support, and increases in how often they praise their child.

A p-value generated from a paired t-test was used as a statistical measure to determine whether a change in a given survey question between the pre- and post-test was significant. A p-value of .10 or less was considered statistically significant, and means that we can be 90% sure that the pre-to-post changes in participant responses are not due to chance.

In comparing participants’ pre- and post-test survey results, the following questions showed statistically significant changes.

![Bar chart showing the change in responses from pre to post](image)
I try to make rules that take my child's individual needs into consideration.

How often do you read to your child or does your child read for enjoyment?

How often do you yell at your child?
These results indicate that six out of ten measures of parenting attitudes, behaviors and knowledge improved significantly from the pre- to the post-test, highlighting areas in which Discipline is Not a Dirty Word parent education programs have a positive impact on their participants.
Visit the Parenting in Context project at:

http://www.parenting.cit.cornell.edu

This work was supported by a joint research and extension program funded by Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station (Hatch funds) and Cornell Cooperative Extension (Smith Lever funds) received from Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the view of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Maria Korjenevitch is a Senior in the Department of Policy Analysis and Management at Cornell University.

Rachel Dunifon is an Associate Professor in the Department of Policy Analysis and Management at Cornell University.

Kim Kopko is an Extension Associate in the Department of Policy Analysis and Management at Cornell University.

© 2010 Cornell Cooperative Extension

Cornell University offers equal program and employment opportunities.